ferred to them, and recommend the adoption of the

Resolved, That the Convention, regresenting the demo-gratic party of the United States, do cordinity endorse the action of the present thouse of Representatives: (apphase in reducing and curtailing the expenses of the federal gov-ernment in cutting nown saintles, extravagant appropria-tions, and in abalishing useless offices and places not re-quired by the public necessities, and we shall trust to the Emmess of the democratic members of the House that no committee of conference and no misinterpretation of the rules will be allowed to defeat these wholesome measures of economy demanded by the country.

Resolved. That the soldiers and sailors of the Republic d the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in bat-have a just claim upon the care, protection and grati-de of their fellow citizens.

To denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-wing German and tolerates a revival of the Cooley trade in consolian women imported for immoral purposes and Mon-tolian uen bound by servile labor contracts and demand such modification of the treaty with the Chinese Empire or uch legislation within constitutional limitations as shall revent further importation or immigration of the Mongo-ian race. (Cries of good, bully and cheers.)

General THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, at the request of everal members of the Committee on Resolutions, aid:—I present a minority report as to one phrase of be platform, as follows:—

sengress of discussion before the people, and being both ineffectual to secure the object and highly lightious to the
business of the country should be forthwith repealed. (Applanse).

The President—The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Rwinz) has the floor, and the Convention will please be
silent.

Mr. Ewind—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the
Convention, I desire to briefly state the objections to
the clause which we propose to have stricken but. It
denounces one clause only of the specie resumption
haw. What clause is that? The clause fixing the time
for the resumption of specie payments; leaving the rest
of the act to stand unobjected to, and, by implication,
approving it. But why does it object to the clause?
Because it is destroying the business of the country in
connection with the busines of the law? Not at all;
but merely because it is a hindrance to specie payment.
The fair inference heng, at any rate, if not
a fair one, an inference that will surely
be drawn, that the objections of the national
democratic parry to the specie resumption
aw are confined only to the vote for resumption, and
the objection to that date is a hindranne to resumption, and the construction will be given, and with
some degree of plausibility at least, that the democratic party what resumption entire than the date fixed,
Applause). I object to that clause in the
resolution because it has the effect,
and yet I will not say it was intended, to paiter
the subject in a double sense—keeping the word of
promise to the car to break it to the hope;
I said that by incrence the balance of the law is approved, and it is a reasonable and a fair inference, if
and a occessary one; and what does that committee
any about it? It commits us to issuing gold bonds to
lake up the coaless fractional currency. It commits
to the requirence of the legal tender money by having bank paper take its place, thus increasing the
power of an already dangerous memopoly—a monopoly—in a monopoly
that is thoroughly hated by the mass of the democracy
of this co for the raying up of 2,000 or 2,000 great monopolies to control the currency of this country in addition to the 2,000 we already have. (Applause.) It leaves the Secretary of the Treasury with perhaps the bare—I will not state it positively—but perhaps the power to issue gold and lock it up idly in the Treasury awaiting for the day of resumption, a policy to which the democracy—my friends of the West I am sure—are simost upanimously opposed. (Applause.) What is this law which we thus in our resolutions by implication approve? Who enacted it: I'm at have a democratic rote? Not one in the Senate or House. (Applause.) It is a purely republican measure and the sum of the financial villanies of the republican party. (Cries of "Time, time 15 "Go on.")

Mr. Williams, of Indiana—I move that General Fwing have his time extended fitteen in nutes, (Cres of "No, no.")
General Ewing stepped to the front of the platform

amid the most tumultuous appliance.

Mr. Collins of Massachusetts—We have a rule that no gentleman shall speak for more than five minutes. If objection be made his time cannot be extended. 1 bject.
The Prest ENT—The Chair holds that the point of order is well taken, unless the rule be reconsidered or

Mr. Earon, of Kansas—I move to reconsider the

The President-There is a question pending, and no The FRESIDEXT—There is a question pending, and no motion to introduce a new subject is in order.

Mr. Dossburker—I have to ask that the gentleman from Mass-cur-etts withdraw his objection and give General Ewing an opportunity to speak. (Applause.)

Mr. Kernas, of New York—Instanch as Mr. Ewing represents a portion of the committee I think we should extend his time as moved, although we will not be add to make a procedent in layor of others who are not on the committee. I hope his time will be extended.

The PERSIDENT—The objection is withdrawn.

The PERSIDENT—The objection is withdrawn.

Mr. McLeas, of Maryland—I rise to a point of order.

The point of order is that the Chair cannot entertain
the motion of the gentleman from New York. The
rails of the Convention are absolute; nobody can reply
to the gentleman from Ohio except in a five minutes'
speech. It is against the law of the Convention to
eners motion to have him heard for more than five

in the gentleman from Onio except in a five minutes' speech. It is against the law of the Convention to eners a motion to have him heard for more than five minutes.

The President—Will the gentleman from Maryland allow me to make a remark? The Chair was not aware of any objection.

Ar. McLaix—There was objection.

The President—The Chair did not hear it.

Mr. McLaix—It is the fault of the Chair. The objection was made in every direction, shough the noise in the galacters drowned the objections.

The President—I recognized the gautleman from Onio, and his right to picceed, in the mosence of objection, and i maintain that position.

Mr. McLaix—But objection was made; I appeal from the decision of the Chair, and call for a vote by starts. The Chair had no right to give the floor to the partheman, and I demand a vote.

A Delegate Provident Chair and call for a vote by starts. The Chair had no right to give the floor to the partheman, and I demand a vote.

A Delegate Provident Chair and call for a vote by starts and open that motion I move the previous question.

The FRESDERT —I could not receive a motion to sus-pend the rules while this business is pending. The gentleman from Maryland appears from the de-

The gentleman from Marylanu appeals from the decision.

GRENDAL EWING—I am very much obliged to you for 10- tied spirit manifested, and will ask the indulgence of the committee turther.

Bir. Cox.—I rise to a point of order.

Bir. Cox.—I rise to a point of order.

Bir. Minker, of Nebraska—Who has the floor?

The Pressioner—The gentleman from New York, Mr. Cox has the floor on a point of order.

Nr. Cox.—My point of order is this. I was entitled, after General Ewing had spoken, to be recognized. I may no power to be upon the platform. My colleagues have rights that I have not.

The Chairs—The gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Cox.—I will make my point. I propose to yield my time to Mr. Ewing. (Cheers.)

The Chairs—The gentleman has no right to yield his tome. He is out of order.

Mr. Dramtaler, of Neoraska—I rise to a question of privilege. I move that the galleries be cleared. Cheers.)

privilege. I move that the Cherk! The Chark-The gentleman from Nebraska moves that the galleries be cleared, and I wish to address my it to the galleries. We are not to be controlled or attended by outsiders, and unless we have order will

Mr. Donsheimen, of New York—Mr. Cheirman and gentlemen of the Convention, I do not propose to speak apon this matter at length. I propose to make a marght issue between soft and hard money. (Tremen tous encering.) By that we stant or Mit. (Cheers if you want not money give your votes to the resolution offered by the most distinguished soft money adjoined in the United States. (Cheers and his-ea.) But I you want to leave to the hard money man some chance to carry their States, then stand by the report

of the committee—(cheers)—which was a compromise so great that a protest has been here signed by every one of the Eastern democratic States, and to which I have put my own signature. (Cheers) There is a middle ground which does leave some hope; but if you declare, in the language of the gentleman from Ohio (General Ewing) for a repeal forthwill, then abandon all your hopes. (Cheers.) I make this issue lair. (A voice:—'You will get enough of it') As I said, we will stand to that, and now, Mr. President, I demand a vote by the States. (Cheers, hisses and applause.)

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, took the stand.

Mr. BRECKERRINGE, of Kentucky—I arise to a point of order. The distinguished gentleman on this side did not arise from his seat before I did, but I arise that both of us may be heard for the purpose of moving the previous question. (Cries of 'No' no!" and confusion.)

previous question. (Gries of 'No! no! and contraint).

Mr. Voorners—I will only occupy five minutes, and you had better let me do it.

Several delegates endeavored to get the floor, amid great confusion.

The Chair—Gentlemen, you had better keep quiet. This conduct does not scare anybody, and does not move anybody.

A DELEGATE Trom Kaneas—I move that the galleries of this hall be cleared, so that we may have order.

A DELEGATE FROM RADSES—I move that an egateries or, is hall be cleared, so that we may have order. The CHAIR—It is moved by the gentleman from Kanas that the galleries be cleared. (Cries of "No. no.") A delegate from Massachusetts—I move to lay that notion on the table. (Cries of "Second the motion.") The CHAIR—Does the gentleman withdraw the mo-

Sweeper Towas Everns, of Ohio, at the required to the Monge Company of the Monge Company of the Committee on Resolutions of the Committee on Resolutions of the Patterns of the Committee on Resolutions of the Patterns of Company of the Notice of the State of 1870, and we death representation of the State of 1870, and we death representation of the State of Toward of Company of Company

CONVENTION:—I presume that no reasonable member of this body will care to have his private business so bruited to an excited and tumutuous assembly of this description. How is it, then, that reasonable men who have made a most disscriminate and representative selection of members of the committee to settle and decide the important business of the whole country, whose committee have come here after a whole ungut of careful deliberation, who have submitted a report by twenty-nize of your most representative members—(applause)—how does any man with his own theories come here after all that and ask in your excited condition to reverse that report? Have we come here to decide upon the important issues of this canvass and prejudice? I don't care what the difference is between the majority and minority report. I don't want to know whether there is or is not a difference between them. I want to adopt the majority report—(applause)—because it is our act and I do not want your delegate's authority reversed by right of your member, who, lailing to get satisfaction in committee comes here to open this dangerous question in this body. (Applause.) I don't believe we shall grow wiser by discussing the finances and I therefore move the previous question. (Applause.)

The President—Gentlemen or the Convention

and I therefore move the previous question, (Appliause.)

The President—Gentlemen of the Convention (contesion)—This noise will avail nothing. You cannot drive me out of propriety or position.

Mr. Cox, of New York—Mr. President— (Great contasion.)

The President's front.

Mr. Able came forward to the front of the President's stand.

The President's trans.

The President's trans.

The President's trans.

The President's stand.

der.
SEVERAL VOICES-Mr. President—
THE PRESIDENT—GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION, I have a communication from the Kansas delegation which claims my attention, and I want to call your attention to it.
Mr. Cox, of New York—I rise to a point of order.
A DELEGATE from New Jersey—I rise, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT-Mr. Cox has the floor. He rises to

dent—
The President—Mr. Cox has the floor. He rises to a point of order.
Mr. Cox—Mr. President, this Convention does not understand the question.
The President—If the Convention will come to order I will state it.
Mr. Cox—I want to raise a point of order, with all due respect to the Chair. I served with the Chair fifteen years ago in Congress.
The President—The gentleman is out of order. (Applaine.) The question is on the previous question.
The delegate from New Jersey, who spoke last—I ask the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Watterson) if he will allow me five timutes on the question. He has a right to do it maximuch as he moved the previous question. (Cries of "Object!")
The President—There is an objection.
The same Delegate from New Jersey—Mr. Watterson is the only man who can object.
Mr. Watterson—I move the previous question.
The President—There is also for my right of this previous question. I call it ra division on the question. The motion is to strike out and invert—I want the part which repeals that not stricken out. I don't want hard mouse. (Applaine)
The President—The question is upon the previous question now.
The motion was carried.

The Passiness—The question is upon the previous question cow.

The motion was carried.

The Passiness—The question is now upon the amendment offered by the gentieman from Ohio. The New Jarsel. Passiness—My request is for a division of the question, which I have a right to. A division will bring the question up whether or not we ought to cote for hard or soft money.

The Passiness—the gentieman's point is well taken. Mr. Wallack, of Pennsylvania;—Ma. Passiness—The point of order is that the previous question has not yet been taken by this Convention. It requires a majority of the Convention to second the previous question and apply the gag. I demand a vote by States, in order that we may know whother the previous question be or he not seconded.

The Passiness—It was the privilege of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to call for a vote by States; but he failed to do so.

Mr. Cox—I call for a vote by States.

Mr. Wallack—I second the demand for a vote by States.

The Parsibert—You are out of order.

All Deliver with to say my head is contand level, and t-know what I mean, and I know that vistory or death is right here. (Applaine). I desire to be heard for a few minister upon my amendments. (Crack "Doleen, object").

The President - 100 think is made, and, therefore,

The Massachteseris Delegate—The vote now is upon stricking out the part of the majority report which repeals the Resumption act; therefore, if we vote in favor of that this Convention will announce that it is not in favor of repealing the Resumption act.

The Chair—A division of the question has been asked for, and it is for striking out a portion of the original motion of report.

Mr. Wallack, of Pennsylvania—Pennsylvania asks leave to retire for consultation.

objects, and highly supercusts the business of the country, should forthwith be repealed.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of St. Louis—I rise for the purpose of making an inquiry.

The PHESIDENT—Nothing is in order.

Mr. HUTCHINS—I can be informed as to the effect my vote with have, so as to make sure if this delegation votes "aya," I understand that it in effect votes for the minority report. Does it not? If we vote "No" we vote for the majority in effect?

The PHESIDENT—Yes, SIT.

Mr. HUTCHINS—Well, that is the first time the Convention has understood that. Much obliged to the Chair for the information.

The PHESIDENT—The Secretary will proceed to call the roll.

The l'agsident—The Secretary will proceed to call the roll.

The call was repeatedly interrupted and much confusion ensued. The Secretary announced the vote as follows:—Yeas 219, nays 550.

ANOTHER AMENIMENT OFFERED.

Mr. DOOLITTEE—I now move to amend the majority report after the words declaring in favor or demanding the repeal of that clause of the Resumption act, after the word "repeal" the following words:—'That any law in the place of the Resumption law fixing the time for the resumption, for the payment or redemption of such legal tender notes, shall provide that such retirement shall be so gradual and steady as not to disturb values, change the meaning of contracts, increase the burdon of existing debts, destroy confidence, create alarm and uncertainty for the future, and thereby paralyze industry and enterprise."

Hoes anybody object to that? That is what we want in.

This was ruled out of order, and the Chair announced

the question to be on the adoption of the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

The oalt of the roll was proceeded with on the adoption of the platform, when various delegations explained their votes and their opposition to the financial peak.

THE VOTE. Mr. Brill, secretary, announced the vote as follows:—Yeas, 651. (Applause)
Mr. DORSHEIMER—Three cheers for the platform.
(Husee and applause.)
Secretary Brill—The nays, 83. (Applause.)

(Hisses and applause.)
Secretary Brail—The mays, S3. (Applause.)
The Parsident—The platform is adopted.
Mr. Huttens, of Missouri—Mr. Precident—
The Parsident—The recident—The Parsident—The Reconstruction of the Parsident of the Parsident of A Motion to specification of the Parsident of Parsident of

Mr. DOOLITTLE'S CURRENCY RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. DOOLITTLE-I have a right to the floor. I will occupy but five minutes. (Reading.)

Resolvet, That silver coin as well as gold coin is legal tender money by the constitution. (Applause.) That in its sound normal condition there should be no money or untrency but gold and silver coin, and paper convertible on demand and into coin; that we favor a gradual, certain and steady relact to that condition; that as a most important step in that direction we favor the immediate restoration of the seast, doilar, which has been to more than eighty year the mill of value or standard doilar of the Republic as legal tender, as it was before the act of rebundy 7, 1972, and that immediate respectively as a coin and issue the same to meet the just demands of the government and the people and to restore the double standard of gold and silver upon a frue adjustment on their relatives value, and further.

Resolved, That any law in pince of the Resumption law, which we prope at o capical, providing for the payment or resumption of logal tender, as it was the retirement shall be see gradual and steady as not to disturb value, as not to enchant the honest meaning of contracts, as uset to increase the burden of existing debts, as not to disturb value, as not to enchant the honest meaning of contracts, as uset to increase the burden of existing debts, as not to disturb value, as not to enchant he honest meaning of contracts, as uset to increase the burden of existing debts, as not to disturb value, as not to enchant he honest meaning of contracts, as uset to increase the burden of existing debts, as not to disturb value, as not to enchant he honest meaning of contracts, as uset to increase the burden of existing debts, as not to increase the burden of existing debts, as not to increase the burden of existing debts, as not to enchant he honest meaning of contracts, as one to disturb value, as not to enchant he honest meaning of contracts, as one to increase the burden of existing debts, as not to

Op motion of Mr. McLkax, of Maryland, the Convention proceeded to community candidates for President and Vice President.

MR SHITELY NOMINATES BAYARD,
Whom Delaware was called Mr. Whitely mounted the markets and spoke as follows:

MR. Unificant and spoke as follows:

MR. Unificant and Presidency of the United States in Charlenger of Mr. Whitely marketed her delegation to put in schripation for in Presidency of the United States for destinguished follow, the Hon Thomas Francis Byrain (threat).

It is universary, fellow democrate, for me to claborate his change for you for that office; they are known, and, in our judgment, known and read and admitted by all of the democrate of the United Byrain of the democrate of the United Spinary of the District Appears in the prime of his

the gentleman is out of order. The gentleman from New York onlis for a vote by States.

The Parkidden of the rolls of carry out the rules as I understand them, and I raise this point of order.

The Parkidden of the rolls called I wish to offer my mendment.

Mr. Doolity Before the roll is called I wish to offer my mendment.

Mr. O'Ne-I want that Secretary to stop, and I want the delegate stoe leve the desk and go to their places; you the authority of the rules of Congress, that no man can stunder found that desk as a delegate except in denance of the rules of Congress, which you have adopted, and you well know it. Mr. President, for you served there as long as I did.

The Parkinexy-I is one of order.

Mr. Doolity - I man to did it my amendment.

The Parkinexy-I is one of order.

Mr. Doolity - I man to offer my amendment.

The Parkinexy-I is one of order.

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Mr. Doolity - I man to offer my amendment.

The Parkinexy-I is one of order.

Mr. Doolity - I man to offer my amendment.

The Parkinexy-I is one of order.

Mr. Doolity - I man to did in the particular question is ordered and the gentleman is ont of order.

Mr. Doolity - I man to did in the particular question has been ordered.

Mr. Doolity - I man to did a libough as that time fewling and thinking patriotic democracy is of parkins the fewling and thinking patriotic democracy is of parkins to the committee. It I am not I desire to read it now that it may be horder the conventions of the committee.

Mr. Doolity - I man to did desire to read it now that it may be horder the amendment of General theme, I ask simply to read the amendment of General theme, I ask simply to read the amendment of General theme, I ask simply to read the amendment of General theme, I ask simply to read the amendment of General theme, I make the previous quest

ing lorces to the centre and mingle all in undustinguishable rule. What botter leader than he who believing odium incurred by the practise of virtue is henor and not odium. Already in the expectation of his candidacy, the people are conscious of approaching victory. Already thousands upon thousands are listening to catch the blast upon that bugic horn well worth a million men. Already the energy recois at the suggestion of his name, for they know it will be a million men. Already the chief process from it is not controlled in the suggestion of his name, for they know it will be a million of my fellow citizes of the West, the thundering tramp of whose feet as they rush to the success of my relieve whose voices as they rush in the hundering tramp of whose feet as they rush to the success of my radio of my fellow citizes of indians.

Mr. Williams, of Indiana—I dearre, with the permission of the Convention, that General Campbell, of Tennessee, shall occupy the minutes of time.

a observat Campbell, restories in Experies.

General Cartin Convention, that General Campbell, of General Cartin Convention, that General Campbell, of General Cartin Convention, that General Campbell, of General Cartin Convention in Instructed by the delegates from the State of Tennessee, who received their authoray from the largest convention that ever assembled in the State, to second the nomination of the great and distinguished statesman, the Hon. Thoughts, the Hong the State of Tennessee, who received their authoray from the largest convention that ever assembled in the State of senses, who received their authoray from the largest convention that ever assembled in the State of State of Tennessee that if this Convention is its will be proper to approve the nomination which its made here to-day, that in November next, and the this who had been called on the proper to approve the nomination which its made here to-day, that in November next, and driven the hydraheaded monster of corruption into exist. There are very many made and the contro

rersal will of the democracy of that State' say:—Nonmate Governor Jos! Parker, of New Jersey; a man
never beaten as the politic in list line; a man sixty year
general state of the line; a man sixty year
general state of the line; a man sixty year
general state of the line; a man sixty year
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general state of the line; a man sixty year
state of the line; a man sixty ye

Another New Jersey dole to asked the delegation leave to retire, insisting upon the right of individual voting.

Mr. Ansort, of New Jersey, said be hoped the State would consider Parker's abandonment as treachery.

The Chair—Order!

The vote was announced 18 for Parker.

Before the vote was announced lows changed its vote to 20 for Tilden and 2 for Haucock, Illinois changed to 24 for Tilden and 18 for Haucock, Illinois changed to 24 for Tilden and 18 for Haucock, Illinois changed to 24 for Tilden and 18 for Haucock, Illinois changed to 24 for Tilden and 18 for Haucock illinois changed to 24 for Tilden and 18 for Haucock.

A Virginia delegate complained that he had been deprived of his right to his individual vote by the announcement of the delegation. Twenty delegates were on the floor at once, all striving to be heard.

North Carolina changed to 19 for Tilden and 1 for Hancock.

Without waiting for the announcement from the Chair, the Convention areae and gave long and tumultuous cheers. For ten minutes the excitement and noise almost drowned the music by the band.

Various other States announced changes, amin great confusion, including Delaware, solid for Tilden, Pennsylvania moved to make it unanimous and finally the vote was announced as follows:—

788 BROOND RALLOT.

Whole vote on second ballot.

738 Necessary to a choice.

492 Tilden

530 Hendricks

60 Allen

64 Parker

15 Hancock

69 Bayard

11 Thurman

2 Indiana seconded Pennsylvania's motion to make the nominantion unanimous. Adopted.

A metion to adjourn until ten o'cleck to-morrow was carried at twenty minutes past eight.

Samuel J. Tilden, who was nominated yesterday, at St. Louis, as the democratic candidate for President of the United States, was born in New Lebdent of the United States, was born in New Leb-banon, in Columbia county, in this State, in 1814. Mr. Tilden is of English extraction, and some of his family held the office of Mayor of Tenterden, Kent, England, about the close of the sixteenth century, while one of these subsequently settled in Massichusets Bay, and another assisted in fitting out the Mayflower. His grandfather, John Tilden, chose Columbia county as his home, and this branch of the family has resided there ever since. Governor Tilden's family has resided there ever since. Governor Tiden's father. Elam Tilden, was a merchant and farmer at New Lebanon, and is described as a man of notable judgment and great practical sease. On his mother's side Mr. Tilden is descended from Colonel John Jones, who married a stater of Oliver Cromwail and was one who married a sister of Oliver Cromweil and was one of the regicted judges of Charles I. From his father Governor Tilden inherited strong political tastes, and as the elder Tilden was among the accepted personal friends of Mr. Yan Buren the son was early offered an opportunity for their display. His first success as a political writer is a story which has something like romance in it. He was only eighteen years old at the tiffic, but, boy as he was, he was already a match for the astute politicians of that day. This was in the year 1832, when an effort was made to defeat the re-election of Goneral Jackson by a day. This was in the year 1882, when an enortwas made to defeat the re-election of General Jackson by a coalition between the national republicans and the anti-Masons. The success of the denocracy depended upon the defeat of that coalition. Hearing this question freely discussed in his father's house, young Tilden wrote out the views he had heard upon the subject, and showed the paper to his father. The elder Titlen was so highly pleased with his son's effort that he took the lad to see Mr. Van Buren, who was then at he took the lad to see Mr. Van Buren, who was then at I Lebanon Springs, and the latter found so much merit in the performance that he caused it to be printed, with a number of distinguished names attached, in the Albany Argab, as an address to the democracy of the State. Mr. Tilden's biographers inform us that the Kvening Journal paid it the compliment of attributing it to the pen of Mr. Van Buren himself, while the Argus paid it

the still greater compliment of saying "by auf or ty" that Mr. Van Buren was not its authority. Four years later Mr. Tilden again distinguished himself by writing a series of papers in defence of Mr. Van Buren's financial special session of Congress, and recommended the separation of the government from the banks and the establishment of the independent treasury. In his papers advocating the President's policy Mr. Tilden not only slowed the vigor and maturity of thought which has since characterized all his efforts, but took a position in favor of the redeemability of the government currency in specie, which is almost identical with the financial policy of which he is now the representa-

were unchanged. At the close of his remarks one of the whig leaders offered a resolution inviting any democrat present to reply, and young Tilden was pushed forward to accept this challenge. The reply was exceedingly adroit. By way of testing the truth of Mr. Talmadge's declaration that he was unchanged in his financial views Mr. Tilden asked the whigs on the

many through the control of the cont

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON. VIEWS OF PROMINENT DEMOCRATS ON THE NOW

INATION AND PLATFORM. WASHINGTON, June 28, 2876.
The news of Mr. Triden's nomination was not known The news of Mr. Tilden's nomination was not known here until pretty nearly nine o'clock. The hotel lobies were filled with expectant and sweltering people and the telegraph bulletins were eagerly read. There was, however, but little excitement. Many of the leading democrats are absent at St. Louis, and a tropical thunder storm ratiled overhead and kept most people indoors. A salute was fired at the City Hall Park in honor of the nomination of Mr Tilden the minute it became known and before the choice for Vice President was re ceived. In the hotels the matter is discussed, but with and there is no hurrahing nor are there any crowds.
When Tilden's nomination was announced the western When Tilden's nomination was announced the western democrats took it somewhat sulkily and prophesied defeat; but when they learned that Hendricks was nominated for Vice President they were quick to change their views and to declare it was the strongest democratic ticket that could be put in the field. This latter fact—namely, the nomination of Hendricks—let in a flood of light upon the secret of the easy victory of Tilden in secur-ing a nomination on the second ballot, and "the combination," as it is denominated, meets with a quiet and confident but not an enthusiastic indorsement. One of your special corps of interviewers went upon his errand of inquiry the moment the completed ticket was announced on the translucent sheet of paper in the telegraph office. He first bent his steps in the direction of the residence of Senator Thurman, in the north western and fashionable section of the city, and after plodding his way through the rain and through the myriads of water pools in the deluged streets, found him comfortably seated in the back parlor of his residence in Fourteenth street.

The Senator had divested himself of his coal and vest, and with his speciacies on and sitting with his legs crossed in easy fashion, puffed his cigar with an expression of grim humor. The table was strewn with telegrams, all emblems of rained hopes.

The population is caim and determined and prepared for any sacrifice.

KNGLISH BPLISF IN THE PACT OF WAR. The Times this morning, in a leading article, quotes the Petersburg Exchange Gazette's Zara special that Servia has airdady declared war. The Times says even

maintenace of poace.
"I am sorry that I do not bring you the news of your "Am sorry that I do not bring you the news of your momitation," was the opening remark of the reporter.
"Well," said Mr. Thurman, smilling grimly, "I do not believe that I am especially in want of commisseration. I never staked my happiness on the Presidency. I have known so many public men who are my superiors in ability and popularity, and whose ambitions have been disappointed, that I have profited by their example."

example."
"You have done but little to secure the nomination?" With a smile of contempt he replied:-"I have not turned my hand."

"I do not want to say anything," Senator Thurman replied, with anything but a hopeful or sanguine expression, "except that I shall support the ticket as I would have supported any ticket nominated at St.

The answer to this query was anything but impiring "Well," said he, evidently speaking his mind honest and not from rancor or enty, "I do not despair of second," and he strongly emphasized the word "despair